

# Recombinant Human Thrombopoietin/Tpo

Catalog Number: 288-TP

DESCRIPTION	
Source	Spodoptera frugiperda, Sf 21 (baculovirus)-derived Ser22-Gly353 Accession # P40225
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Ser22
Predicted Molecular Mass	35 kDa
SPECIFICATIONS	
SDS-PAGE	43-60 kDa, reducing conditions
Activity	Measured in a cell proliferation assay using MO7e human megakaryocytic leukemic cells. Avanzi, G. et al. (1988) Br. J. Haematol. 69:359. The $ED_{50}$ for this effect is typically 0.3-3 ng/mL.
Endotoxin Level	<1.0 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>97%, by SDS-PAGE with silver staining.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in Acetonitrile and TFA with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

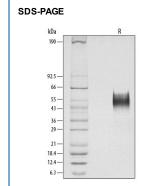
### PREPARATION AND STORAGE

ReconstitutionReconstitute at 50-200 μg/mL in sterile 4 mM HCl containing at least 0.1% human or bovine serum albumin.ShippingThe product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

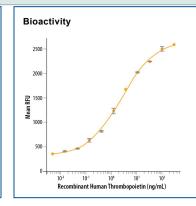
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- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 3 months, -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

### DATA



1 µg/lane of Recombinant Human Thrombopoietin was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) conditions and visualized by silver staining, showing major bands at 43-60 kDa. Multiple bands in gel are due to variable glycosylation.



Recombinant Human Thrombopoietin/Tpo (Catalog # 288-TP) stimulates proliferation in the MO7e human megakaryocytic leukemic cell line. The ED $_{50}$  for this effect is typically 0.3-3 ng/mL.





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#### BACKGROUND

Thrombopoietin (Tpo), is a key regulator of megakaryocytopoiesis and thrombopoiesis. It is principally produced in the liver and is bound and internalized by the receptor Tpo R/c-mpl. Defects in the Tpo-Tpo R signaling pathway are associated with a variety of platelet disorders (1-3). The 353 amino acid (aa) human Tpo precursor is cleaved to yield the 332 aa mature protein. Mature human Tpo shares approximately 70% aa sequence homology with mouse and rat Tpo. It is an 80-85 kDa protein that consists of an N-terminal domain with homology to Erythropoietin (Epo) and a C-terminal domain that contains multiple N-linked and O-linked glycosylation sites (4, 5). Tissue specific alternate splicing of human Tpo generates multiple isoforms with internal deletions, insertions, and/or C-terminal substitutions (6). Tpo promotes the differentiation, proliferation, and maturation of MK and their progenitors (4, 5, 7). Several other cytokines can promote these functions as well but only in cooperation with Tpo (8, 9). Notably, IL-3 independently induces MK development, although its effects are restricted to early in the MK lineage (8, 9). Tpo additionally promotes platelet production, aggregation, ECM adhesion, and activation (10, 13). It is cleaved by platelet-derived thrombin following Arg191 within the C-terminal domain and subsequently at other sites upon extended digestion (14). Full length Tpo and shorter forms circulate in the plasma (4, 5). The C-terminal domain is not required for binding to Tpo R or inducing MK growth and differentiation (5). Aside from its hematopoietic effects, Tpo is expressed in the brain where it promotes the apoptosis of hypoxia-sensitized neurons and inhibits neuronal differentiation by blocking NGF induced signaling (15, 16).

#### References:

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